

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1816.

[ol. 30.]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

### A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers," passed the fifth of March, 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the land of the said volunteers, should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall direct."

Wherefore, I James Madison, President of the United States, in conformity with the provision of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian Volunteers may be located, agreeable to the said act, at the Land Office at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, on the first Monday in June next, with the Registers of the said Land Offices; that the warrants may, in person, or by their attorneys, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the Register and Receiver of the said land districts, draw lots for the priority of location, and that, should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation: the location in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.

Given under my hand the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Com'r of the Gen. Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who publish the laws of the U. States will insert the above three times successively.

May 4.

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Paymaster General's Office,

City of Washington, May 9, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given to claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 16th of April, 1816, entitled "An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims, conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

1st. The date of discharge of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:

The records of the war department.  
The paper rolls of the army.  
The testimony of military officers, (staff or other.)

The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of other respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The widow, at the time of ascertaining and allowing this half pay, or placing her on the list for it, must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because in case of her marrying again the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable persons, having knowledge of the case.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office of the paymaster general, the pensioners can be there registered.

In cases of orphans only, (where there is no widow) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive the same.

Payments will be made semi-annually.

ROBERT BRENT,

Paymaster General.

### NOTICE.

Whereas, the following resolution was adopted by the trustees of the Transylvania University, viz:

Lexington, Friday, May 24th, 1816.

At an adjourned meeting of the board of Trustees for the Transylvania University, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that Benjamin Stout and Charles Humphreys, be appointed a committee to assist Col. James Trotter in making sale of the land in McKee's survey, and that they proceed to make sale of a part or the whole to any individual or company, on such terms as they may think proper, giving due notice by advertisement of the proposed sale, subject however to the ratification of the board.

A Copy—Attest.

JOHN D. YOUNG, Clk. B. T.

In obedience to which the subscribers will receive proposals from those who may incline to purchase either the whole or any part of this land until the 15th day of June next.

The tract contains about 2000 acres—is situated between Lexington and Nicholasville—a great part of the land is first rate—about the year 1793 it was leased out in lots of 100 acres, for three lives, for a small annual rent most of which continues. The legal title of the trustees will be sold, subject to the cures.

J. TROTTER.

B. STOUT.

C. HUMPHREYS.

### LEXINGTON

#### WARM & COLD BATHS.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the Warm and Cold Baths are now in complete operation, and by late improvements and additions, he will be enabled to accommodate double the usual number—His Tronches, Closets, &c. are clean and neatly kept, and he hopes by unremitting attention to merit public patronage.

J. S. F. WART.

N. B. Private and distinct apartments are reserved for the ladies.

May 29. 23-5w

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I will attend in person or by deputy at the Collector's Office in Lexington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of June; at the Cross Plains, on the 14th of June, and at Pierson's Tavern on the Georgetown road, on the 15th, in the county of Fayette; at Versailles, on the 17th and 18th, and at Mortonsville on the 19th day of June, in the county of Woodford; at Nicholasville, on the 20th and 21st of June, in the county of Jessamine; for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9th, 1815, and previous to the first of June, 1816—which information must be given in writing, under the signature of the person whose tax may be effected thereby. These changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a state, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation, of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the persons transferring them will be made and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable, for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases, changes in the preceding valuations are only to be made when the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the first day of June, of all these (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event, is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment, and the existing value of those owned on the first of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9th, 1815, are as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one when a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned amongst the several parts, according to their respective values, on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated; the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the above course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides, is required under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid, a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person according to the preceding assessment, shall not be received, such person and property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And Notice is further hereby given, that I will attend in person or by deputy, at the Collector's office in Lexington, on the 2d day of July; at the Cross Plains, on the 3d of July; at Pierson's Tavern on the 4th of July; at Versailles on the 5th of July; at Mortonsville on the 6th of July; at Nicholasville on the 8th of July, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made and delivered to each person effected thereby, or be put in the mail addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person, agreeably to my best information, except in case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In statements furnished by individuals, it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the person to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non residents with their names and residence and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value—property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or runaway, or have been otherwise useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves, with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the first of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation

of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the first of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions where they may be rightfully claimed and proper changes when they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals.

THOMAS B. SCOTT,

Principal Assessor of the 2d district of Ky.

Nicholasville, May 20, 1816.

List of lands, lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses and slave owned by \_\_\_\_\_ on the first day of June, 1816, lying and being within the 2d district of the state of Kentucky, viz: in the county of \_\_\_\_\_

One farm lying on the waters of \_\_\_\_\_ or on the road leading from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ containing \_\_\_\_\_ acres, having thereon (here describe the dwelling house, length, width, height, materials of which built, with all the houses, barns, cornhouses, mills, distilleries, offices, &c.) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars \_\_\_\_\_

One dwelling house in the town of \_\_\_\_\_ (here insert the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the length and width, the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands,) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars \_\_\_\_\_

Slaves of the following descriptions:

Males 2 under 12 years of age  
4 between 12 and 50 years  
1 over 50 years  
Females 2 under 12 years  
1 between 12 and 50 years  
1 over 50 years

Valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars \_\_\_\_\_

Total dollars \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—Information respecting transfers of real estate in part, or in whole or slaves, particularly those purchased from other districts, is respectfully solicited. It is proper and highly necessary for all those residents within the 2d collection district of Kentucky, (composed of Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford counties, to meet me at some of the above designated places, who have either acquired or parted with taxable property subsequent to the last assessment, and prior to the first of June, 1816, and have the proper transfers made. It is required to be in writing agreeably to the above form. (2) T. B. S. p. a.

### Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

St. Cincinnati, February 19—

### AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF

RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.

They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted. They hope to give satisfaction in all respects and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.

JAMES C. RODES,

JOHN SMITH.

Lexington, May 10, 1816.

### SHORTLY EXPECTED,

By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI

and OHIO at Louisville,

30 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,

50 Bbls. Best GREEN COFFEE,

11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)

50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,

15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.

18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,

60 lbs ALMONDS

12 Cases HOLLAND GIN.

Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORNALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 20th

### Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

### E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices, February 12. 8-6

### James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expenses excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact  
Antimony  
Aniseed  
Borax refined  
Brimstone  
Burgundy Pitch  
Cantharides  
Cinchinal  
Cream Tartar  
Cloves  
Cinnamon  
Mace  
Nutmegs  
12 dozen Castor Oil  
Guaiacum  
Arabic  
Gum Tragacanth  
Myrrh  
Guaiac  
Copal  
Shal Lac  
Pow'd. Peruvian Bark  
Rhubarb  
Jalap  
Ipecacuanha, &c.  
Sal Ammoniac  
Sol Senna  
Manna Flake  
Camomile Flowers  
Orange Peel  
Gentian Root, &c.

### PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills  
Lee's N. L. B. Pills  
Hooper's Pills  
Batemans Drops  
British Oil  
Turlington's Balsom  
Rich Ointment  
Harlem Oil  
Ess. Peppermint  
Godfrey's Cordial  
Durable Ink  
Stern's Opodeldoc  
Worm Tea  
Wormseed Oil

### DYE STUFFS,

Annatto  
Allum  
Red Wood  
Log Wood  
Fustic  
Aquaforis

### PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown  
Whiteing  
White Lead  
Drop Lake  
Crimson Yellow  
Dutch Pink  
Pat Yellow  
Linseed Oil  
Spts Turpentine  
Red Lead  
Prussian Blue, No. 1  
Do. do 2  
Rose Pink  
Pat Green  
Copal Varnish, by the gallon  
Turpentine Varnish, do.

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

### Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short street, (between Mill and Main Cross streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,  
Coffee,  
Teas,  
Chocolate,  
Ginger,  
Mace,  
Cloves,  
Allspice,  
Black Pepper,  
Cayenne do  
Nutmegs,  
Cinnamon,  
Mustard,  
Allum,  
Indigo,  
Madder,  
Copperas,  
Brimstone,  
WINE,  
BRANDY,  
Raisins,  
Prunes,  
Almonds,  
Figs,  
Gold Struck,  
Sweet & Castor  
Scots & Mocha  
New-England Cheese,  
Salt,  
Shad,  
Herrings,  
Wash Balls,  
Shaving Soap,  
Pipes,  
Wooden Cocks,  
Overalls,  
JAMAICA SPIRITS  
WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-1f

### NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

### E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as S-s-n-shaws, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20tf

### Great Bargains

MAY BE HAD,

On early application to

BRAINARD, SELDON, & Co.

Who have just received from New-York, and are now opening in Mr. C. Coyle's store room, on Main Street, two doors from the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company.

20 Packages Fashionable

BRITISH AND FRENCH

DRY GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,

CONSISTING OF  
Superfine Broad Cloths, Stockenettes,  
Cassimeres, Silk striped Vestings, Tabby Velvet,  
Levantes, Florences, Satins and Virginias,  
Cotton, Silk and Imitation Shawls, from 3 to 8-4,  
Cambric and Jackson Muslins, an assortment of  
Plain, Twill d and Silk striped Gingham,  
Fatin and Taffeta Ribbands,  
Fine Cotton Thread,  
Laces, Buttons, &c.

Cambric and Colerain Shirting,  
Bumazines, Muslinettes, Calicoes, &c.

Also some articles of CUTLERY.

All of which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at much lower rates than the ordinary prices in this country.

13 March 27.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—

All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,

WILLIAM W. GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

### William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

D-y Goods, Groceries, Hardware.

Queens Glass & China } Also & Wines & Young Hyson }  
Imperial }  
Brandy & Imperial }

### SUGARS, QUEENSWARE,

WINE, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

8 hids. bright New Orleans Sugar  
21 quarter casks London Particular Wine  
20 boxes Medoc Claret  
50 ditto St. Julian ditto  
5 pipes real Port Wine  
20 boxes Herm. tage Wine, (12 bottles each)  
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto  
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,  
20 boxes Martineque & Amsterdam Cordials  
10 kegs Orange Juice  
12 barrels M. lasses  
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,  
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives  
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1  
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings  
50 kegs Pickled Salmon  
5 barrels Almonds  
5 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,  
60 do do Prunes  
7 boxes Parmesan Cheese,  
33 do Spanish Segars  
12 hampers Porter Bottles  
50 bags Corks (500 each)  
50 barrels Rosin,  
100 crates Queensware,  
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,  
3 tons L-gwood  
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,  
13 hids. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,

1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,

AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT JETNA,

100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, including all charges

IN STORE,

50 crates Queensware

50 bags } first quality Green Coffee

10 hids.

30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Copersas

Pittsburgh Glass, assorted

Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware

A few casks Gun and Musket Flints

Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.

May 8-6 1816 20

### Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,



A sketch of what Mr. CLAY said on the Bank question in his address to the people on the 3d instant:

On one subject, that of the bank of the U. States, to which, at the late session of Congress he gave his humble support, Mr. C. felt particularly anxious to explain the grounds on which he had acted. This explanation, if not due to his own character, the state and the district to which he belonged, had a right to demand. It would have been unnecessary, if his observations, addressed to the house of representatives, pending the measure, had been published; but they were not published, and why they were not published he was unadvised.

When he was a member of the Senate of the United States, he was induced to oppose the renewal of the charter to the old bank of the United States by three general considerations. The first was, that he was instructed to oppose it by the Legislature of the state. What were the reasons that operated with the Legislature, in giving the instruction, he did not know. He has understood from members of that body, at the time it was given, that a clause, declaring that Congress had no power to grant the charter, was stricken out; from which it might be inferred, either that the Legislature did not believe a bank to be unconstitutional, or that it had formed no opinion on that point. This inference derives additional strength from the fact, that although the two late Senators from this state, as well as the present Senators, voted for a National Bank, the Legislature, which must have been well apprised that such a measure was in contemplation, did not again interpose either to protest against the measure itself, or to censure the conduct of those Senators. From this silence on the part of a body, which has ever fixed a watchful eye upon the proceedings of the general government, he had a right to believe that the Legislature of Kentucky saw, without dissatisfaction, the proposal to establish a National Bank, and that its opposition to the former one was upon grounds of expediency, applicable to that corporation alone, or no longer existing. But when, at the last session, the question came up as to the establishment of a National Bank, being a member of the house of representatives, the point of enquiry with him was not so much what was the opinion of the Legislature, although undoubtedly the opinion of a body so respectable would have great weight with him under any circumstances, as what were the sentiments of his immediate constituents. These he believed to be in favour of such an institution from the following circumstances: In the first place his predecessor, (Mr. Hawkins) voted for a National Bank, without the slightest murmur of discontent. Secondly, during the last fall, when he was in his district, he conversed freely with many of his constituents upon that subject, then the most common topic of conversation, and all, without a single exception as far as he recollected, agreed that it was a desirable, if not the only efficient remedy for the alarming evils in the currency of the country. And lastly, during the session he received many letters from his constituents, prior to the passage of the bill, all of which concurred, he believed without a solitary exception, in advising the measure. So far then from being instructed by his district to oppose the bank, he had what was, perhaps, tantamount to an instruction to support it—the acquiescence of his constituents in the vote of their former representative, and the communication, oral and written, of the opinions of many of them in favour of a bank.

The next consideration which induced him to oppose the renewal of the old charter, was, that he believed the corporation had, during a portion of the period of its existence, abused its powers, and had sought to subvert the views of a political party. Instances of its oppression for that purpose were asserted to have occurred at Philadelphia and at Charleston, and, although denied in Congress by the friends of the institution during the discussions on the application for the renewal of the charter, they were, in his judgment, satisfactorily made out. This oppression indeed was admitted in the house of representatives in the debate on the present bank, by a distinguished member belonging to that party, which had so warmly espoused the renewal of the old charter. It may be said what security is there that the new bank will not imitate this example of oppression? He answered, the fate of the old bank warning all similar institutions to shun politics, with which they ought not to have any concern. The existence of a abundant competition arising from the great multiplication of banks, and the precautions which are to be found in the details of the present bill.

A third consideration upon which he acted in 1811 was, that as the power to create a corporation, such as was proposed to be continued, was not specifically granted in the constitution, and did not then appear to him to be necessary to carry into effect any of the powers which were specifically granted, Congress was not authorized to continue the bank. The constitution, he said, contained powers delegated, and prohibitory powers expressed and constructive. It vests in congress all powers necessary to give effect to the enumerated powers—all that may be necessary to put into motion and activity the machine of gov-

ernment which it constructs. The powers that may be so necessary are deducible by construction. They are not defined in the constitution. They are from their nature, indefinable. When the question is in relation to one of these powers, the point of enquiry should be, is its exertion necessary to carry into effect any of the enumerated powers and objects of the general government?—With regard to the degree of necessity, various rules have been, at different times laid down; but, perhaps, at last there is no other than a sound and honest judgment exercised, under the checks and controul which belong to the constitution and to the people.

The constructive powers being auxiliary to the specifically granted powers, and depending for their sanction and existence, upon a necessity to give effect to the latter, which necessity is to be sought for and ascertained by a sound and honest discretion, it is manifest that this necessity may not be perceived, at one time, under one state of things, when it is perceived at another time, under a different state of things. The constitution, it is true, never changes; it is always the same; but the force of circumstances and the lights of experience, may evolve to the fallible persons, charged with its administration, the fitness and necessity of a particular exercise of constructive power to-day, which they did not see at a former period.

Mr. C. proceeded to remark, that when the application was made to renew the old charter of the bank of the United States, such an institution did not appear to him to be so necessary to the fulfillment of any of the objects specifically enumerated in the constitution as to justify Congress in assuming, by construction, a power to establish it. It was supported mainly upon the ground that it was indispensable to the treasury operations. But the local institutions in the several states, were at that time in prosperous existence confided in by the community, having a confidence in each other, and maintaining an intercourse and connexion, the most intimate. Many of them were actually employed by the treasury to aid that department, in a part of its fiscal arrangements; and they appeared to him to be fully capable of affording to it all the facility that it ought to desire in all of them. They superceded in his judgement, the necessity of a national institution. But how stood the case in 1815, when he was called upon again to examine the power of the General government, to incorporate a National Bank. A total change of circumstances was presented—Events of the utmost magnitude had intervened.

A general suspension of specie payments had taken place, and this had led to a train of consequences of the most alarming nature. He beheld, dispersed over the immense extent of the United States, about 300 banking institutions, enjoying in different degrees the confidence of the public, shaken as to them all, under no direct controul of the general government, and subject to no actual responsibility to the State authorities. These institutions were emitting the actual currency of the United States; a currency consisting of a paper, on which they neither paid interest nor principal, whilst it was exchanged for the paper of the community, on which both were paid. He saw these institutions in fact exercising what had been considered at all times and in all countries, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty, the regulation of the current medium of the country. They were no longer competent to assist the treasury in either of the great operations of collection, deposit or distribution of the public revenues. In fact the paper which they emitted, and which the treasury, from the force of events found itself constrained to receive, was constantly obstructing the operations of that department. For it would accumulate where it was not wanted and could not be used where it was wanted for the purposes of government, without a ruinous and arbitrary brokerage. Every man who paid or received from the government, paid or received as much less than he ought to have done as was the difference between the medium in which the payment was effected and specie. Taxes were no longer uniform; in N. England, where specie payments have not been suspended, the people were called upon to pay larger contributions, than where they were suspended. In Kentucky, as much more was paid by the people in their taxes than was paid, for example, in the State of Ohio as Kentucky paper was worth more than Ohio paper.

It appeared to Mr. C. that in this condition of things the General Government could depend no longer upon these local institutions, multiplied and multiplying daily; coming into existence by the breath of eighteen State Sovereignties, some of which by a single act of volition had created 20 or 30 at a time. Even if the resumption of specie payments could have been anticipated, the General Government remaining passive, it did not seem to him that the General Government ought longer to depend upon these local institutions exclusively for aid in its operations. But he did not believe it could be justly so anticipated. It was not the interest of all of them that the renewal should take place of specie payments, and yet without concert between all or most of them it could not be effected. With regard to those disposed to return to a regular state of things great

difficulties might arise, as to the time of its commencement.

Considering then, that the state of the currency was such that no thinking man could contemplate it without the most serious alarm, that it threatened general distress, if it did not ultimately lead to convulsion and subversion of the government, it appeared to him to be the duty of Congress to apply a remedy, if a remedy could be devised. A National Bank, with other auxiliary measures was proposed as that remedy. Mr. C. said he determined to examine the question, with as little prejudice as possible arising from his former opinion. He knew that the safest course to him, if he pursued a cold calculating prudence, was to adhere to that opinion, right or wrong. He was perfectly aware that if he changed or seemed to change it, he should expose himself to some censure. But, looking at the subject with the light shed upon it by events happening since the commencement of the war he could no longer doubt. A Bank appeared to him not only necessary, but indispensably necessary, in connexion with another measure, to remedy the evils of which all were too sensible. He preferred to the suggestions of the pride of consistency, the evident interests of the community, and determined to throw himself upon their candor and justice. That which appeared to him in 1811, under the state of things then existing, not to be necessary to the general government, seemed now to be necessary, under the present state of things. Had he then foreseen what now exists, and no objection had laid against the renewal of the charter other than that derived from the constitution, he should have voted for the renewal.

Other provisions of the constitution but little noticed, if noticed at all, on the discussions in Congress in 1811, would seem to urge that body to exert all its powers to restore to a sound state the money of the country. That instrument confers upon Congress the power to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins; and the states are prohibited to coin money, to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. The plain inference is, that the subject of the general currency was intended to be submitted exclusively to the general government. In point of fact, however, the reputation of the general currency is in the hands of the state governments, or which is the same thing, of the banks created by them. Their paper has every quality of money, except that of being made a tender, and even this is imparted to it by some states, in the law by which a creditor must receive it, or submit to a ruinous suspension of the payment of his debt. It was incumbent upon Congress to recover the control which it has lost, over the general currency. The remedy called for, was one of caution and moderation, but of firmness. Whether a remedy directly acting upon the banks and their paper thrown into circulation, was in the power of the general government or not, neither Congress or the community were prepared for the application of such a remedy. An indirect remedy, of a milder character, seemed to be furnished by a National Bank. Going into operation, with the powerful aid of the Treasury of the U. States, he believed it would be highly instrumental in the renewal of specie payments. Coupled with the other measure adopted by Congress for that object, he believed the remedy effectual. The local banks must follow the example which the National Bank would set them, of redeeming their notes, by the payment of specie, or their notes will be discredited and put down.

If the constitution then warranted the establishment of a bank, other considerations besides those already mentioned strongly urged it. The want of a general medium is every where felt. Exchange varies continually not only between different parts of the Union, but between different parts of the same state, and even different parts of the same city. If the paper of a National Bank were not redeemed in specie, it would be much better than the current paper, since although its value in comparison with specie might fluctuate, it would afford an uniform standard.

If political power be incidental to banking corporations, there ought perhaps to be in the general government some counterpoise, so that which is exerted by the states. Such a counterpoise might not indeed be so necessary, if the states exercised the power to incorporate banks equally, or in proportion to their respective populations. But that is not the case. A single state has a banking capital equivalent or nearly so to one fifth of the whole banking capital of the U. States. Four states combined have the major part of the banking capital of the United States. In the event of any convulsion, in which the distribution of banking institutions might be important, it may be urged that the mischief would not be alleviated by the creation of a National Bank, since its location must be within one of the states. But in this respect the location of the bank is extremely favorable, being in one of the middle states not likely from its position as well as its loyalty, to concur in any scheme for subverting the government. And sufficient security against such contingency is to be found in the distribution of branches in different states, acting and re-acting upon the parent institution, and upon each other.

#### BANK OF CINCINNATI.

May 31, 1816.

It has been recently discovered that some person or persons are in the habit of altering small Post notes issued from this Bank—say 5 altered to 50—10 to 100 &c. I therefore give the following statement for the benefit of the public, viz: No notes above 5 have been issued payable to the order of either James Bond, James Johnson, Wm. Ball or Samuel Jones, and none above 10 to John Davis, L. Scott, Noble and Moore or Wm. Noble. There are some small denominations payable to Wm. Pugh, say 5 and 10—the \$ 5 notes are in a different hand write, some 10's in favor of H. B. Hawthorn. The writing in the notes originally, is (with a few exceptions) filled up by one hand, and the alterations may be easily detected with strict attention.

L. PUGH, Cashier

#### DIRECTORS OF THE INDIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The following are the names of the directors of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, given in writing by James W. Donalds, their cashier to Mr. Hawthorn of the Bank of Cincinnati.

Andrew Ross, President, William M. Farland, Samuel Donalds, B. W. Hunt, Thomas Donalds, Wm. Hunt, John Ross.

Samuel Donalds appears to be a third one of this name connected with this sham bank. It is presumed he is connected also with the second scheme. That the others—above named, are leading agents in the pretended Ohio Exporting and Importing Company is proved by positive evidence against part of them, and by the strongest presumptive evidence against the others.

The time has come when circumstances have made it the duty of every good citizen to draw a line of distinction between himself and suspicious characters. Too many of them are already infesting our town and country, and are suffering to pass without that general expression of suspicion which the honor and interest of the country require.

#### ALEXANDRIA, May 22.

Capt. McKnight, of the schooner Brothers Return, has politely favored us with the following letter, which he received while at Marseilles:

#### "MARSEILLES, March 18.

"By the most respectable authority, we have just received the account of the wanton outrage committed by the troops of the Spanish garrison, upon some of the officers and men belonging to the U. States fleet, stationed at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca.

"It appears, from the regulations of the Spanish garrison on the Island, that the patrol had orders to take up all seamen who were found in the streets after the beating of the evening retreat. Some of the men belonging to the fleet, that were going down to their boats, had been arrested, and were met by their officers, who solicited the officer of the guard to release them, which he was disposed to do, but his insubordinate men, obstinately persisted in retaining them; in the dispute, the sailors attempted to extricate themselves by force, when the guard drew back some paces, and wantonly fired a volley upon the defenceless officers and men, who, in their turn, rushed upon their adversaries, and after a severe conflict, succeeded in disarming part of the guard and putting the rest to flight. Two lieutenants were killed on the spot, and many others of the American party were wounded. The wanton cruelty of this act, done by men that never signalized themselves but in the persecution of truth, justice and liberty, naturally incensed the brave bosom of those who possess those qualities in so eminent a degree, and is only owing to the prompt and prudent measures of the gallant commodore, that most of the garrison of the Island Minorca were not numbered with their cannonized saints."

From the Boston Palladium, May 21.

#### FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

By the arrival of the ship Geo. Washington, capt. Myrick, at Nantucket, from Alicante, we have information from the Mediterranean to the latter part of March. In the unfortunate affray at Port Mahon, a Midshipman belonging to the southward, had been killed, and another wounded; and several American seamen had been wounded but none killed; the quarrel is understood not to have originated in circumstances calculated to produce a national dispute. It appears that the American squadron still continued there; but was to sail for Constantinople in a few days.

The U. S. schr. —, Lieut. Claxton, sailed from Alicante, March 2, for Port Mahon, having on board Maj. Hall, from Madrid, with despatches from the Spanish Government, to Com. Shaw, probably in answer to some communications.

#### NEW-YORK, May 21.

By the arrival of the schooner Betsy, Copeland, at Edenton, N. C. we have some further intelligence of the insurrection in the West India Islands. Capt. C states, a few days before he sailed, a British schooner arrived at St. Eustatia, in a short passage from Antigua, who reported that the Blacks of the Island of St. Vincents had revolted, and obtained possession of that Island, except the fortifications, which were in the hands of a small body of troops stationed there. The master of the schooner further asserted, that an insurrection had broken out at Barbadoes, and that the Blacks had destroyed thirteen estates. The Islands of Antigua and Barbadoes were declared under martial law.

May 24.

#### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival this morning of the brig Kentucky, Bille, in 40 days from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers to the 9th of April, inclusive, con-

taining Paris dates to the 6th. They are filled with their legislative proceedings, which are of a local nature. We find the following articles under the Paris date of April 3:

"Mrs. Patterson, the daughter of Mr. Patterson, a rich American, is now in this city. She comes to establish her claim as the legitimate heir of an ex-king, to the very large estates that he has left in this country. It is expected the trial will come on immediately.

"M. Hyde de Neuville this day asked the chamber to grant him permission to be absent a sufficient time to attend to the mission conferred upon him by his majesty, as minister to the United States.—His request was granted."

#### From the Liverpool Mercury, March 1. SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS IN A CHURCH.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Larringdon—without, took place on Wednesday, the 21st Feb. in St. Sepulchre's Church, upon the subject of the property tax. Mr. Thompson, observed that "a set of infamous ministers insulted the people with the grossest lies. These ministers had declared that the sole object of the income tax was to enable them to put down Bonaparte, who, with all his faults, was a much better man than any of them, (loud shouts of applause) and now that they had put him down, they would give their lives to put him up again, in order to have new pretences for burdening the people."

In the course of his speech, Mr. T. exclaimed, "Cursed be the memory of P\*\*\*, the author of all the misfortunes, corruptions, and slavery of the country; and cursed be the name of C——— the perpetrator of his system." (Loud applause, with some hisses.) "He would call upon them to say Amen."—(A loud cry of Amen.)

#### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The principal conversation in London, says the Baltimore American, related to the approaching nuptials of the princess. All accounts agree in representing this young lady as a very eccentric character—She has taken it into her royal head to be a copy of queen Elizabeth, and accordingly she says and does things very unlike the stately princess of modern times.

"A pleasant anecdote is related of the princess, when cruising off Weymouth in a yacht, which gives a striking picture of her sentiments and conduct—Having come near to the Leviathan, of 74 guns, she resolved to go on board of that ship—The bishop of Exeter remonstrated against this visit, but in vain—go she would, and go she did—When she came to the side of the ship she rejected the use of the state chair, and said she would go up like a sailor—having ordered captain Nixon to follow and take care of her petticoats, up she went, with the agility of an experienced seaman, and let the bishop and her ladies come up in the chair—She went through every part of the ship, cockpit, powder-room, &c. The sailors were delighted with her, to whom she gave a purse of money—She then descended to her yacht as she went up, and again left the chair for the use of the bishop and the ladies."

The following, which may be added to the foregoing as a specimen of her sweetness of temper, is the substance of an anecdote heretofore published:—The good bishop, her instructor, had often remonstrated with the princess against the indulgence of the angry and vehement passions, as equally degrading her from the dignity of her rank, and the delicacy of her sex: and to curb such paroxysms for the future, recommended—enjoined upon her, the practice of frequent prayer. Not long after his pious lectures, the princess took the liberty of chastising an attendant with the heel of a slipper for bringing her a pair that did not fit, or for some such heinous and unpardonable offence. The bishop again expostulated with her against such indecorous behaviour, and hinted his fears that all his admonitions about prayer had been disregarded—To which she smartly replied, "Lord, sir! I did not forget your counsel!—for I'm sure, if I had not prayed to God, I must have stabbed the fellow!"—Cuffing is certainly mild compared with killing.

The fisheries of shad and herring upon the Potomac are about closing, after having had a more than usual take of fish, larger at the lower landings than those above; owing mostly to the cold and turbulent weather during the better part of April, and the foulness of the river from the upper fresh. The prices for shad and herring have been considerably advanced above their usual moderate price, from a number of New-England purchasing vessels at the different landings. Those from above the Tent and Mr. Foot's landing on the opposite side, were not so well off as those lower down, from which the takes have been abundant since the middle of April; and the shad hauls in many places are yet continued. At the Warburton upper landing, near the Fort, Mr. Bartle made one of the largest hauls ever known on this river, there being, in the presence of hundreds, three hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred herrings sold from one haul of the seine!

Virginia Herald.

#### Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the Theatre.



# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10.

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Since a call upon the candidates has been made in your paper of the 3d instant, by an individual, I have endeavored to ascertain whether a response is generally expected by the people; having assured myself, as far as the matter is capable of certainty, that it is expected; my mind having for some time been made up on the subject, to wit, the compensation of \$1500 per annum, to the members of Congress, I now unhesitatingly state, that I consider the measure and its accompanying provisions objectionable, unsuited to the spirit and policy of our government, and ought to be repealed—and if elected, will act in conformity to this opinion. M. FLOURNOY.

Lexington, June 7.

Mr. Bradford,

I have seen in your paper of the 3d instant, a call made by "A Fayette Voter," on the candidates for the state legislature, to avow their sentiments, in relation to the principle and policy of the late compensation bill, passed by Congress. The right of the people to make such a call, is not questioned; and as I believe that some declaration concerning that measure, is desired, the following is submitted, through the medium of your paper. I think the compensation bill is objectionable—as giving a gross sum—as having a retrospective operation—and establishing a precedent, which, in worse times, may prove of dangerous tendency. If elected a member of the general assembly, I will join in an instruction to our senators in Congress, to vote for such a modification, or entire repeal of said bill, as will effectually obviate the objections above stated. J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Sir—Through the partiality of some friends, to whom my opinion, on the subject of the "compensation law," had been freely and fully expressed, my name has been announced as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature. Recognizing the right of the people to demand the course which their representatives will pursue, I feel bound, in reply to a publication in your last paper, signed "A Fayette Voter," to state, that the act of Congress, changing the mode of compensating the members, is a measure to which I can never give my assent; and that of course every exertion in my power will be made to produce its repeal. DANL. BRADFORD.

June 8, 1816

[From New Orleans, May 17.]

We are sorry to learn that all hope of stopping the CHICKASAW is entirely at an end—it was entirely abandoned yesterday evening, and its dimensions increases, and that the water in the back part of the city and Faubourg rises! Louisiana Gaz.

[From Cincinnati, June 3.]

On Monday afternoon last arrived at Cincinnati the steam boat Despatch, 5 days from Pittsburgh; freight and passengers. On Wednesday proceeded for Louisville. Also, on Wednesday, the small steam boat Pike from Pittsburgh—departed same day for Louisville.

## STEAM ENGINES

We understand Mr. David Heath, Jr. of N. Jersey, has discovered a new era in the economy of steam engines applied to land, as well as water carriage.

His invention consists of an entire new application of principles in the construction of the boiler or evaporator, which rapidly generates a very high temperature or expansibility of steam, without the employment of condensation; and dispensing entirely with the use of the fly wheel, and lever beam.

An engine of four horse power, charged with fuel, may be comprised in the space appropriated to the baggage of a stage; and may be lifted on and off the carriage by four men with the greatest ease; which carriage he can drive by experiment at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, on the bare road, without the use of rail ways being regulated to ascend and descend hills with uniform velocity, and the greatest safety.

This gentleman is now engaged in the construction of an engine calculated to drive a boat from this, up the Delaware to Boston, and overcome the rapids above tide water; which, in some places, exceed the rate of 20 miles per hour. However, novel and strange this project may appear, there is but little doubt of its succeeding to the greatest satisfaction. As this experiment will fully elucidate and bring to public view, a phenomenon of infinite advantage to the prosperity of the country, we will, therefore, forbear entering into a detailed explanation of its important powers: in order that its uses may be first sufficiently known, to require an interesting demonstration of its principles. Aurora.

Honors to the defenders of Baltimore

The citizens of Baltimore have presented to Col. Armistead, who commanded at Fort M'Henry during the bombardment in September, 1814, an elegant silver vase, of the size and shape of the largest bomb thrown by the enemy, viz: 13 inches in diameter: it is supported by four spread eagles; the workmanship and devices appropriate and superb. A sword has been presented to Lieut. Webster of the flotilla, and another to Lieut. Newcomb of the United States navy; to the former for defending the six gun battery, to the latter for commanding at Fort Covington.

The city council have passed resolutions authorizing the mayor and president of both their branches to request Maj. Gen. Samuel Smith, brig. gen. Stricker, and col. Armistead, to sit for their respective portraits before such artists as may be designated, and cause the portraits to be preserved in the chamber of the first branch. The city council also return thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.

Resolutions of thanks for their services on that occasion have likewise been voted to brig. gen. Winder, and to commodore Rodgers.

NORFOLK, May 25.

We are happy to learn that efficient means are taken for completing the Dismal Swamp Canal upon an enlarged scale. Such of the public institutions, as have been applied to for aid, have, we understand, granted it, most liberally; and there is reason to believe, their example will be followed by others, that have not been applied to.

On Monday week the inhabitants of the District of Maine gave in their votes on the question of separating from the state of Massachusetts. In 31 towns there were

For separation 3,480  
Against it 1,606

There will no doubt be a majority of votes in the District, in favor of the separation.

Arrived at Annapolis, on Thursday evening, the United States' ship WASHINGTON, of 74 guns, commanded by Com. CHAUNCEY, from Boston, being her first trip to sea. She is said to sail remarkably well, & is in every respect a superior vessel. She is destined to the Mediterranean to carry out to Naples Mr. PINKNEY the minister to Russia and Naples, and his family, and Mr. KING, the secretary of the legation; and will remain at Annapolis until the minister is ready to depart.

It is said the United States sloop of war Peacock, captain Rodgers, is sitting at New-York to take Mr. Gallatin to France, and will sail in about 3 weeks. Boston Pal.

## BURN AND DESTROY.

It is a fact, which ought to be known, and which can be proven, that since the peace of Ghent, Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, has, at Antwerp, unreservedly declared in a mixed company, that the Ministers of Great Britain had determined, in the event of another war with the U. S. to conduct it entirely different from those which have heretofore been waged. "In such circumstances," said Mr. Abbott, "we could send an army of 40,000 men, with such a train of artillery, such fire-ships, bombs and rockets, as would enable it to destroy all the principal towns on the seaboard. As the object of this army would be to burn and not to capture or conquer, it would move with as much celerity as possible." Dem. Press.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 15.

The following letter from Col Hawkins to the Executive of this state, was received yesterday by express.

CREEK AGENCY, May 10, 1816.

I have received two communications from Lieut. Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines, on Chatanooga, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of 30 head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle." They were pursued 45 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians, of their chiefs." On the 7th, the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed the Flint river near Burgess old place; they had not killed the two men, but understood they intended to do so, if they become too much fatigued to travel. That the Simenoles, and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chatanooga, were preparing for war; they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves into two parties, one to go against Hartford, the other to attack Fort Gaines." "This report is confirmed by and Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostilities; three white men you well know came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Simenoles and adherents were preparing to strike a blow somewhere; and that all the towns who wish to remain friendly, are preparing to remove above the line." That the Simenole and lower Indians are determined on war I have not the smallest doubt. "I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on the frontiers of Georgia, the rumors that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their part may save the lives of many helpless women and children."

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give it the publicity its importance requires, in conformity with the desire of the colonel; and am very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for I. A.  
His Excellency Gov. MITCHELL.

CHARLESTON, May 21.

A detachment of three hundred men of the United States' army, under the immediate command of captain Cumming (attached to the regiment of col. King) began a forced march this morning for Fort Hawkins. We understand this movement to be in consequence of an express received from colonel McDonald of 7th infantry, from the Creek agency, stating that the Upper Creeks and Seminoles had formed a junction and had already commenced hostilities. Their purpose was to attack colonel Clinch, on the Chatanooga—and to murder and depredate along the frontiers of Georgia.

We see no remedy for these evils and the security of the defenceless inhabitants of the west, but the utter extermination of these misled and savage marauders.

Something singular.—There is now in a store in Boston, a rat nearly fully grown, which is nursed by a cat in company with a kitten! It appears the cat had lost one of her kittens, and having seized the rat, carried it to her basket, completely domesticated it, and treats it as her own offspring! The cat is a famous rat-catcher, and has killed a great number since she took the favored one under her protection.—Bost. paper.

## FEMALE DUEL.

A duel lately took place between two young ladies at Ratisbon, in Germany—the one 14 and the other 15 years of age. Having quarrelled about the affections of a lover, they prepared themselves with a case of pistols, and in the rage of their jealousy, fired at each other with the muzzle almost touching. One of them was killed on the spot, and the other dangerously wounded.—London paper

## THEATRE.

On Monday evening, June 10th,

Will be presented, Goldsmith's celebrated Comedy of.

She Stoops to Conquer,

OR

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

End of the Play, Master James will sing the favorite Song, called

KITTY OF THE CLYDE.

To which will be added, a Musical Farce, called

NO SONG NO SUPPER.

For particulars see Bills.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON.

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India

Goods,

Also—a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail at the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816. 24-1f.

Plank and Scantling.

R. MARSH wishes to purchase a quantity of PLANK and SCANTLING, for which he will give half cash in hand, at his Board Yard adjoining the Theatre Lexington, where Carpenters and others can be supplied.

June 10th, 1816. 24-4w.

Partnership Dissolved.

The public are informed that the co-partnership between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSEPH CLARK,

J. A. IES TOLBERT.

Lexington, June 1, 1816. 24-3w.

Fayette Circuit, set:

June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant against Nancy Holmes, William Holmes and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Rateliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runnick late Tabitha Rateliff, Thomas Runnick, Rachael Vanmeter, Elizabeth Rateliff, Joel Rateliff, Isaac Rateliff, Benjamin Rateliff, Dudley Rateliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Rateliff, Deed. and Thos. Runnick admrs. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeable to law.

A Copy.—Teste, THOMAS BODLEY, c. v. c. c. June 5, 1816. 24-8w.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, REPUBLICAN ELOQUENCE, OR THE

SPEECHES

OF THE

HON. JOHN HOLMES,

IN THE

SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

In the years 1814 & 1815.

Price 50 Cents.

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Pony, 14 1/2 hands high, chestnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whenever will bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded.

June 6. 24.

Fayette County, set:

Taken up by Patrick Vance, on the Georgetown road, 4 miles from Lexington, one GRAY HORSE, 15 1/2 hands high, nine years old, black legs—appraised to thirty dollars. Also one BAY MARE, 14 hands 3 inches high, 15 years old, small star in her forehead, has the appearance of a brand on her left shoulder, white spot on the left hind foot, lump on her head—appraised to ten dollars, before me this 1st day of February, 1816, by Charles Redman and Patrick Vance, Jr.

O. KEENE, J. P. June 6. 24-3w.

Fayette County, set:

Taken up by Edward Huggins, living on Curd's road, 5 miles from Lexington, one BLACK MARE COLT, 2 years old, 12 hands high—appraised to 5 dollars before me, by Jesse Hampton and Daniel Sington, this 10th day of February, 1816.

O. KEENE, J. P. June 6. 24-3w.

John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine & Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his office, next door to Beard & Campbell. 9

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank. 9-1f February 25, 1816.

Constables' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

## NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by the President of the United States, to superintend at Lexington, the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, hereby give NOTICE, that in conformity to an Act of Congress, passed on the tenth day of April last, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States." Subscription Books will be opened at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, on the first day of July next, and will continue open every day from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same will be closed.

That any individual, company, corporation or state, may subscribe for any number of Shares of the capital of the said Bank, not exceeding three thousand Shares, and at the time of subscribing there must be paid on each Share, five dollars in gold or silver coins of the United States, or of foreign coins, and twenty-five dollars, more in like coin, or in Funded Debt, in the manner following; that is to say. The payment in coin must be made in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty eight grains and sixty-hundredths of a grain or the actual weight thereof or in other foreign gold or silver coin, at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coin in the United States, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six: that is to say—

The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains of the actual weight thereof.

The gold coin of France, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof.

Spanish milled Dollars at the rate of one hundred cents for each, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen penny weights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a Dollar.

Crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten cents for each Crown, the actual weight whereof shall not be less than eighteen penny weights and seventeen grains, and in proportion for the parts of a Crown.

The payments made in the Funded Debt of the United States, will be received at the following rates—that is to say:

The Funded Debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the Funded Debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the Funded Debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty-one cents, for every sum of one hundred dollars, of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several denominations of Funded Debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said Bank: and,

That at the time and place of subscribing, each and every subscriber must deliver to the commissioners the certificates of Funded Debt, for the Funded Debt proportion of their respective subscriptions, together with a Power of Attorney in the form following: that is to say—

"KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That I—of the State of—, a subscriber for— shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower John W. Hunt, John Milford, and Thomas Prather, or a majority of them, Commissioners for superintending the subscription at Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, in person, or by substitute, to transfer in due form of law, the Funded Debt, whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed, to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the Bank shall be organized: Provided always, That in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said Bank among the subscribers in the manner by law directed, the said Funded Debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the payments of the Funded Debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the Funded Debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given, as shall be necessary to complete such payments.

"Witness my hand and seal, this— day of—, 18 6"

Sealed and delivered in the presence of—

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed when necessary to meet the cases or subscription by Companies, Corporations, of States, and the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN MILFORD, THOMAS PRATHER } Commissioners. Lexington, May 20, 1816 22—

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions in this state to the Capital of THE

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, Having adopted the following regulations for conducting the detailed operations thereof, according to the equitable principles of the act of incorporation, give this public notice, in order that those who intend to subscribe may, if they deem it expedient, prepare their payments in anticipation, and that all may possess equal information and advantage, at the time of subscribing:—

1st. As the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation, is undoubtedly to place every subscriber on the same equitable footing, there will be no distinction made in the computation of the interest on the funded debt, as to the particular day of the term on which any subscription may be made, but for all the purposes of the subscription, the first day of the term allowed for subscribing will be considered as the "time of subscribing," according to the meaning of the act.

2d. As the law will be equally satisfied, whether each individual subscriber delivers his distinct proportion of coin, and of funded debt, or whether a number combine and by their attorney deliver the aggregate amount, and as it will obviate the inconvenience and possible difficulty of effecting, in due time, a multiplicity of small transfers, and moreover, will enable

any combination of small subscribers to procure both their coin and funded debt, with more facility and advantage than separately; the payments, as well in coin as in funded debt, of any number of subscribers may be consolidated—the payments in coin into one sum, and the funded debt into one or more certificates: PROVIDED, There shall be annexed to the power to transfer a schedule of the proportions which the subscribers so combining are severally entitled to.

3d. The Commissioners at the time of subscribing, will give to each subscriber, or to the attorney of any number of subscribers combined as aforesaid, a receipt for the payments in coin, and in funded debt, which receipt will be lettered and numbered, so as to designate the particular subscription, and avoid the possible errors which might arise from a similarity of names.

JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN MILFORD, THOMAS PRATHER, } Commissioners. Lexington, May 31, 1816.—24f

United States Stocks.

In consequence of a joint arrangement between several gentlemen, provision is now making to procure the necessary Stocks for the accommodation of those who may wish to become subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and thus to facilitate subscriptions in this quarter.

Persons wishing to obtain Stock, by making early application to the subscribers, leaving their names and stating the amount desired (in order that the quantity procured may be proportioned to the demand) may be supplied in rotation, in due time and at a fair and reasonable rate by J. S. SNEAD & Co. Lexington, May 25, 1816.

Kentucky Insurance Office.

June 3, 1816. A half yearly meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office on Monday, the first day of July next at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors. CHS. BRADFORD, Clk.

Public Sale—this day.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Elijah Noble and Louisa Smith Noble, his wife, on the 30th day of December last, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will attend at the Court-house door in the town of Lexington, on MONDAY the 10th day of JUNE next, and then and there expose to sale, and sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder for negotiable notes with approved end rsers, at 6 and 12 months credit, the following

Valuable Property, to wit:

Two Lots of Ground in the town of Lexington fronting on Upper & Croghan's Street, seventy feet, and running back one hundred and fifty feet from each street.

One other Lot in said town, situate at the corner of Mill and Cedar Streets, fronting fifty seven feet on Mill Street.

One other Lot in said town, situate at the corner of Main Cross and Cedar Street, fronting fifty feet on Main Cross Street.

One other Lot in said town, fronting, forty-eight feet six inches on Water Street continued, and running back one hundred and sixty feet.

One other Lot in said town, fronting on Short Street, thirty-three feet, and running back one hundred and five feet.

One other Lot in said town, situate at the corner of Short Street and Jefferson Street, fronting sixty-six feet on Short Street, and running back with Jefferson Street one hundred and five feet.

Also, a pair of elegant Carriage Horses.

BUSHROD BOWSELL. May 4, 1816. 19-1f

CHAPTER II.

1. And it came to pass, on the twentieth day of the fifth month, that THOMAS M. SIMMONS PRENTISS, the Teacher, took up his books and his benches, and all that he had, and went forth into the highway.

2. And he pitched his tent, midway as thou goest from Essex the Bookseller, to the market place, over the brook Elkhorn, just above the Bonnet maker, and over against Warden the Baker.

3. Now about the ninth hour of the day, all his Children, both male and female, came up to him; and they cried with one voice saying, this is a goodly place, and let us abide here. So they went forth into all the streets of Lexington, declaring what great things their Teacher had done for them; and numbers were gathered unto him, and he taught them daily. Lexington, May 24, 1816. 22-3w

CATTLE SHEW.

On Thursday, the 25th day of July next, there will be exhibited at Sanders, 2 1/2 miles N. W. of Lexington, fine Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, &c.

Gentlemen breeders, or owners of fine stock, are requested to exhibit, either for shew or sale—there will be purchasers from distant parts of the state.—One object is to bring sellers and purchasers together; another is to form an Agricultural Society for Kentucky, on that day. Gentlemen disposed to promote so laudable an object, are solicited to attend.

Premiums will be given to the owners of the best Stock, upon principles that will be published in this paper next week.

Lots, for the accommodation of Stock, will be found gratis. 22

For Sale,

A tract of from 80 to 100 acres of land about 4 miles from Lexington, binding on Henry's Mill road on the N. W. side, and Mr. Richardson Allen on the N. E.—there is about 12 acres cleared and some cabins; the remainder woodland well timbered, with lasting water: My price is 30 dollars per acre, one-third in hand, one-third in six months and the remainder in twelve months; on the last payment a title will be made—if not sold in one month, price will be increased. JOHN BRADFORD.

May 25th, 1816.

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash. January 18, 1816.

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to JOHN COLEMAN, Lexington Brewery.

Blank Indentures,

For sale at this office.



## NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of "The View of the British Possessions in North America, and History of the War" and others, begs leave hereby to inform the Christian public, that proposals are now in circulation to obtain signatures for the publication in Lexington of a

### Weekly Magazine, TO BE CALLED The Western Friendly Spy.

Whose columns shall be open and free for the insertion of the writings of every class of people without exception and on any subject. The Editors therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of genius of every name, as the Spy is intended for the purpose of disseminating opinion and argument in order to obtain truth, and not for the support of the faith of one sect of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the reception of periodical information both from Edinburgh and London, and it is contemplated to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also, for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentlemen have promised their aid towards the perfection of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those who have proposals in their hands, are hereby informed, that owing to a late alteration which has been made in the post office establishment, stitched and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with certainty; and in order that subscribers may get regularly without fail, it will be printed every week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as much matter as first proposed, for the same price; and further, from the good prospect of support that the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the first number on the 15th of August next, of course all those who hold proposals will please to return them to Lexington by that date instead of September.

The several Printers of Newspapers in the western country, who may be friendly to the dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the above a place in their papers as often as they think proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled to 52 numbers.

N. B. Subscriptions received at this office—  
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

### JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale

At the Kentucky Gazette office,  
Price one Dollar, neatly bound and lettered,  
**A complete History of the late  
AMERICAN WAR,**  
WITH  
**Great Britain and her Allies.**  
[With Geographical sketches relative to the seat of war and scene of battle.]

SIXTH EDITION,  
Revised and corrected by the Author,  
M. SMITH, Minister of the Gospel, Author of "The View of the British Possessions in North America," and so forth.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, A  
NARRATIVE  
OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

N. B. Much attention has been paid towards the perfection of this edition of the History of the war, in order to render it correct in NARRATION, pure in LANGUAGE, patriotic in SENTIMENT, elegant in STYLE, and moral in PRECEPT, suitable for the use of Schools.

### MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,  
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced preparing  
**Seltzer and Soda Waters,**  
at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare those waters equal to any in the sea-port to wit.

19th  
Lexington, May 2, 1816.

### SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

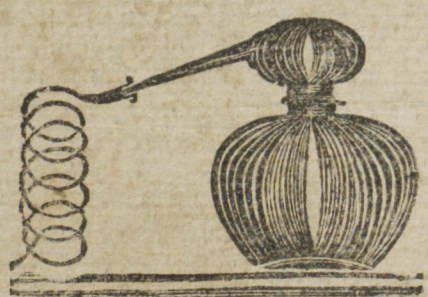
THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

**DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.**  
Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

**JOHN BRIDGES,**  
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41  
October 10, 1814.



### Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

**Stills and Boilers**  
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

**TINNING BUSINESS,**  
as usual—

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, Feb 12th, 1816 7—1f

### Wool Carding

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by  
LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, May 25, 1816.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

**Cornelius Coyle & Samuel Owens.**

Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are in the possession of William Robinson, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from the late concern.

CORNELIUS COYLE,  
SAMUEL OWENS.  
15—

March 8, 1816.

**SAMUEL OWENS**  
Respectfully solicits the patronage of his former customers.—He will continue his business in all its various branches at the old stand.

Wanted to employ a few Journeyman Tailors, to whom constant employ and the highest wages will be given by  
SAMUEL OWENS.

### For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopal Church.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

April 8, 1816. JABEZ VIGUS. 16—1f

### GRAIN.

Wanted to purchase good sound Corn shelled for which nine shillings per barrel in Cash, will be given on delivery, at the Steam Mill, lower end of Water Street.—Also wanted a quantity of Wheat.

ANDREW STANTON.  
Lexington, May 6, 1816 19—1f

### For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

**BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.**

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of  
JAMES GARRISON.  
Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19—1f

**TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.**

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throats of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 19 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 4 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states: they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash, at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS STUDDMAN.  
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18—1f

### ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN. 49

### REAL AMERICAN

**Improvements.**

The improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side.—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

**The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.**

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufacture; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufacture may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentleman who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine.—Mr. Thomas V. Looftbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other counties, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Looftbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.  
Frankfort, Feb 6, 1816

### Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

**CERTIFICATE.**

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufacture to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, JR.  
Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816. 9

## FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a  
**Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,**  
in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best manner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.  
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber.  
JOSEPH BRUIN.  
February 23. 10

### OLD IRON-SIDES



### TAVERN.

Eljah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding House, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

**To Entertain Travellers.**

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

**Private Parties.**

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses—it will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. BAILEY, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable.  
Lexington, January 23, 1816

### Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and spring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

**Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c.**

For which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 3—1f

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot Oil.

### Wool Carding

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloth, Linsey and Wool Rolls.  
Lexington, June 15th, 1815—20—1f

### Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I & E Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same  
Lexington, July 9th, 1815 28—1f

**EZRA WOODRUFF.**

Lexington, July 9th, 1815 28—1f

The Partnership of I & E Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.  
Lexington, July 9. 28—1f

### Allen & Grant,

**Commission Merchants, Pittsburg.**

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.  
Pittsburg, May 6.

### H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

**Merchandise,**

Consisting of  
DRY GOODS, GROCEIS,  
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND  
HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.  
Lexington, January 30. 6—

### TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49—1f

### Woodford County, Sec.

TAKEN UP by Jesse K. Rodman, of said county, living on the waters of Clear creek, about half a mile below Cave's old mill, one bay MARE, about six years old, near 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, both feet on the near side white, a bunch of white hairs on her withers, no marks or brands perceptible,—appraised to thirty dollars before me this 4th day of March, 1816.

21—31\* J. DAVIDSON, J. R.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Todhunter, on East Hickman creek, in Jessamine county, a Bay Horse, four years old past, fourteen and an half hands high, a star and snip, and his right hind foot white, no brands perceptible—appraised to fifteen dollars, before me a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, this 5th day of January, 1816.

A copy—Teste, J. SALE, J. P.  
CHARLES W. WEBBER, D. C. 21—51

### WANTED TO HIRE,

**A good House Servant**

Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and which be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufacturing Company to  
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—1f

### State of Kentucky,

**FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—March term, 1816**

Elisha Cravens, Complainant,

Against

The heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Carnall's heirs, John Blackmore, Valentine Luginfeiter, the unknown heirs of George Barnett, Deceased, and others, Defendants.

**IN CHANCERY.**

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his attorney and the Defendants the unknown heirs of George Barnett, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Therefore on the motion of the said Complainant it is ordered, that, unless the said Defendants do appear here on or before the twenty-fourth day of our next June term and answer the Complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them,—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth for eight Weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Atteste,  
18—8t THOMAS BODLEY, c. l. c. c.

### Journeyman Tailors Wanted.

Three or four good Journeyman Tailors, at our shop at the corner of Cheap-side and Short street, where we continue to carry on our business in all its various branches, where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashion, and best of workmanship  
FREDERICK & HALLER.  
Lexington, May 5th, 1816. 19—1f

### LIVERY STABLES.

**NASH & RUSSELL,**

Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—Their stables being situated in the very centre and at a distance of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.  
11—1f  
Lexington, April 23th, 1815. 18—1f

### Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto man named DAILY, generally called Capt Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjointed story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can be got again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail without the state.

May 7, 1816. THOMAS WINN. 20—1f

### COPPER BOTTOM.

The celebrated fast pacing Canadian Horse, COPPER BOTTOM, will stand the ensuing season at the farm of Capt. John, near Doctor Tegardens, about two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road.

He is a full blooded Canadian pacer imported by Capt. Joubert—is a beautiful Copper Sorrel, rising seven years old, and for bone, snew and performance, equal to any horse in the United States.—He is a sure foal getter, and his colts generally are natural pacers. His former proprietor C. P. Parren challenged to pace him from Malden to Sandwich, distance 16 1-2 miles in one hour, with two men in the carrol. If a better recommendation is wanting than can be given on paper, come and see him. He will be let to mares at 8 dollars the season, which may be discharged by \$6 if paid down—twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap—where the money is not paid down a note of hand will be required with the mare, payable on or before the first of December, 1816.

When the season is over, sportsmen can obtain a liberal wage that Copper Bottom can beat any horse in Kentucky, pacing, from one to four miles.

WILLIAM ALLEN.  
May 8, 1816. 20—8w

### The Noted Horse

**Young Forrester,**

Will stand for mares the ensuing season, at my stable, two and a half miles east of Lexington, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, which may be discharged in wheat, rye, pork, whisky, sugar, linen, wool, or flax, on or before the first day of December, 1816; two dollars and a half cash the single leap—eight dollars to insure a mare with foal—persons parting with the mare before she is known to be with foal, will be considered accountable for the insurance money. Any person who will pay the cash, within the season, three dollars will be accepted as full pay a the season to end the fourth day of July. Good pasture can be furnished for mares from a distance. Due attendance will be given, but will not be accountable for accident.

**YOUNG FORRESTER** is a beautiful dapple gray, full 16 hands high, rising eleven years old.

**Pedigree.**

He was got by old Forrester, who is well known here—his dam by old Pilgrim, who covered at 25 dollars in Virginia—his grand dam was Col. Meade's noted mare, which sold when she was 22 years, for two thousand dollars in tobacco—she was the dam of 14 studs  
ASA WILGUSS.  
March 20, 1816. 13—

## NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

**J. B. BORLAND,**

(No. 47, Main Street Lexington.)  
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of

### FRESH DRY GOODS,

Among which are the following articles:

**BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,**

A great variety of CALICOES,

CAMBRICS,

Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.

Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,

Figured do. do do.

Elegant worked muslin ROBES,

Variety Gingham

Do. HANDKERCHIEFS.

Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,

5 qrs. do. SHEETINGS,

Plain and changeable SILKS,

Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS,

DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES,

SATINETTES, VIGNONETS, domestic Gingham and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Lexington, May, 18. 21—1f

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS, L. HAWKINS.  
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20—1f

### Bartlet & Cox,

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—  
New Orleans, 8th Nov 1815.